

THE SIOUX CAMPAIGN.

Story of the Fight by Captain John W. Smith, a Frontiersman.

THE RENO AND CUSTER ATTACK

Four Hundred Lodges Moving Toward the Little Horn.

BISMARCK, D. T., Oct. 12, 1876.
Captain John W. Smith, a frontiersman of twenty years' experience, who speaks Sioux fluently, and a trader to Terry's expedition, has just returned from Standing Rock Agency and gives the following account of the Sioux campaign, from what he considers reliable Indian sources:

THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN
was begun by Reno. He was discovered before reaching the valley. Custer's attack was a surprise, and most of the Indians left Reno to fight Custer, and when he was annihilated they returned to Reno. Custer had not charged the valley when Reno left the timber for the bluffs, where Benten found him. Custer first charged with one company and sent another in support. They were driven back. Then Custer, with three companies, charged with hot bugles, sounding at this time about one-half of the two companies. The first in were killed. At this juncture nearly all the Indians surrounded Custer, paying but little attention to Reno. After wiping out Custer they returned to Reno, the Indians fighting him with Custer's colors. No prisoners were taken. Three pack mules, loaded with two boxes of ammunition each, were captured from Custer's command. This engagement lasted about half an hour.

TOM CUSTER'S DEATH
Colonel Thomas Custer was taken alive and was killed with a knife by an Indian from the Milk River country. The story of Colonel Thomas Custer's death is from Kain-in-the-Face. It will be recollected that Colonel Custer arrested this Indian at Grand River Agency some time in 1875 and brought him to Fort Lincoln for trial for murder. He escaped from the hospital in the spring of that year.

WATCHING TERRY.
Indian spied followed Terry's command from Lincoln to the Yellowstone. When Terry crossed the Little Missouri River the main Sioux camp was located on it, at a place known as the Forks. After Terry crossed the camp he struck for the Rosebud to join the Cheyennes, and it was then that they fought Crook, on the 17th of June.

"GENERAL" SITTING BULL
Sitting Bull planned the entire Indian campaign, and was the acknowledged leader of their forces.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.
Charley Reynolds' horse was shot and fell upon his legs, and being unable to extricate himself, and having dropped his gun, was killed without firing a shot. They reported forty Indians killed in the fight and twenty since died of wounds, their loss being principally with the Sans-Arcs and Cheyennes.

THE DISARMING ORDER.
There are no Indians arriving at Standing Rock, and a few young men are occasionally leaving and joining the hostiles. The latter would have come in if they had not learned that they were to be dismounted and disarmed. It appears that many Cheyennes from the Arkansas or the South have been joining the Sioux for the last two years.

CROOK'S LAST FIGHT.
Crook's fight at Slim Butte, recently, was with thirty-five lodges of Seven Bears, and not American Horse; the latter was wounded and taken prisoner. The Indians were Sioux, and are known as the band that "Don't eat dogs."

MOVEMENT OF THE INDIANS.
At the cave visited by General Custer on his Black Hills expedition, and only fifteen miles from the scene of Crook's fight, were encamped 1,000 lodges of Cheyennes, Minneconjous and Uncapapas, who joined in the fight at its close. Crook's moving away and not caring to engage them, the Cheyennes and Ogallalas are now moving toward the Little Horn, numbering about 400 lodges; the remainder are moving to the mouth of Powder River, with intent to harass the transportation and troops on the Yellowstone. Terry and Crook passed within ten miles of this body of Indians when they crossed Powder River, and the Indians anticipated an attack and made an abutment of felled timber about their camp. The trail that followed the combined forces of Terry and Crook toward Glenview Creek was made by about fifty lodges going north, and were the same Indians that crossed at or near Wolf Point, on the Missouri River.

MOVEMENTS OF SITTING BULL.

Bull is with the main village, moving toward the mouth of the Powder River, over 600 lodges strong. The lodges now travelling north will average two and a half warriors, on account of many young men travelling with them, leaving their tepees and heads of families at their agencies.

INDIANS AT STANDING ROCK.
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INDIANS AT STANDING ROCK.

It is claimed that all lodges at Standing Rock are represented, but such is not the case, many young men being out with the hostiles. This is not so much the case with the Yanktonnais as with the Blackfeet. Of the latter and Uncapapas there are about 150 lodges encamped at the agency, and on the opposite side of the river; about 200 lodges of Yanktonnais. Kill Eagle surrendered twenty-five lodges, a few worthless guns and seventy or eighty miserable ponies.

WHO HARRASSED GIBSON?

It was the Cheyennes and Ogallalas who harassed Gibson in May, near the Rosebud. One man, about seventy or eighty years old, brained thirty-five dead soldiers after the battle of the Little Horn, to avenge the death of a son killed by Montanians descending the Yellowstone in Mackinaw's three years ago. The Sioux interpreter from Standing Rock they report as having made the best and bravest fight of any engaged on our side.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CAVALRY SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, excepting a temporary rise in the southern portion; northeast to northwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising or stationary followed by falling barometer, colder easterly to northerly winds, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional rains.

For the Lake region falling, followed by rising barometer, and warmer southwesterly winds, shifting to colder northerly, partly cloudy weather, and possibly succeeded by occasional rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley rising or stationary followed by falling barometer, colder easterly to northerly winds, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional rains.

For the Middle and Eastern States falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, except possible winds shifting to northeasterly and occasional rains along the Middle Atlantic coast.

The Lower Ohio, the Mississippi and Lower Missouri rivers continue slowly falling.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

Below.

Back Lillian M. Vigne (Br.), Vigne, from London Aug. 23.

CLEARED.

Steamer Wieland (Ger.), Heilich, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cunard—Kunhardt & Co., Hamburg.

Steamer P. Caland (Dutch), Deddes, Rotterdam—Pusey & Company, New York.

Steamer Columbus, Reed, Havana—Win P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Canopus (Br.), Luticchio, Hamilton—J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steamer Champion, Lockwood, Charleston—J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steamer Regulator, Doane, Wilmington and Morehead City, NC—W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Hatteras, Swift, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Wyoming, Conch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Columbia, Reed, Havana—Win P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Jameson, Johnson, Post, J. F. Adams & Co.

Steamer Glendale, Post, Philadelphia—J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steamer Maria, Post, Philadelphia—J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steamer Frank, Reed, Boston—J. W. Quintard & Co.

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